

485 where there are several water basins. The travelers receive only water in the caravansaries and, for a suitable price, fodder for their beasts; for the lodging itself nothing is paid. /^{p.17a}Figure 58. Caption: wooden platform. / Food /166/ is not provided and the travelers must either provide their own or have it fetched from the bazaar. (^{p.17a}Figure 59).

364 What strikes the European as most unpleasant in a Central Asian
366 bazaar is the incredible filth and the intolerable stench which poisons the air everywhere. The water, which runs in countless open canals through almost all the streets, acquires, before it leaves the bazaar, an unbelievable degree of impurity so that it actually stinks. All excrement flows from the street into the canals, the inhabitants perform their incessant ablutions in them as prescribed by the Koran, horses and mangy dogs bathe in them, and the water from these same canals is not only used to sprinkle the streets, but also employed for drinking and for the preparation of food and tea, without even superficial filtering. The butchers slaughter their cattle in the middle of the street and hang the meat on the outside of their booth where it can be seen, just as in other booths clothing, silk cloth, and gold and silver jewelry is displayed. Since the meat begins to spoil in a short time in the great heat there, and furthermore, since it is always entirely covered with flies and other insects, one can imagine what sort of aroma wafts from the butcher's booth. To this is added the smoke and stench of ~~the~~ numerous eating houses, and the drying of the horse and camel manure lying all over the streets, for all the bazaar streets, are covered with riders and caravans from morning till night, but the dung is never removed from the streets.

3. Streets. (^{p.18a, 19a-20a}Figures 60 to 62, pages 169, 171, 173).

291 One would, perhaps, not believe that a stroll through the
369 streets of a Central Asian town could be as agreeable and entertaining
363 as, for example, here in Munich, a walk along the Maximilianstrasse. Of ladies who are the chief decoration of a European street, there one sees not a trace. Only the initiated knows that under the formless loose tunics stealing furtively through the streets here and there, under which nothing appears but a pair of feet clad in equally formless boots and overshoes, a female creature is concealed; but whether these feet belong to an eighteen year old beauty or an octogenarian Megara, only Allah knows. As for the second adornment (?) of European street

341 buildings come out crooked and not beautiful. There are no architects and everyone builds as he knows best. The living quarters are in general somber, damp and dark, which gives birth to eye diseases, in addition to which,
363 the houses are not solid. The streets in the towns are crooked and narrow, so much so that the native vehicle, the two wheeled 'arba', can pass only on the main streets. On the side streets a horseman often has difficulty getting through.

The main streets are sometimes improved with cobblestones, but these pavements rarely protect a town from the mud.

366 Stalls, tea-houses and barber shops extend along both sides of the main street leading from the main gates to the middle of the town, to the trading square. This square is usually called 'rigistan'.

312 The towns and villages are provided with water from 'aryks' (irrigation canals) which also serve to irrigate the neighboring gardens, fields and kitchen gardens. Wells help the aryks as well.

361 The general appearance of the populated places makes a very unattractive impression. The only adornment of Central Asian settlements is a mass of verdure which in most cases covers the towns and villages.

364 The conditions of life in all the settlements are just as inconvenient as the native houses from the hygienic point of view. The population does not worry in the least about

364 the cleanliness of the households or the streets, nor about the purity of the water flowing through the streets. All refuse is thrown out into the [64] street or into the aryk. As a result both the air and the water are infected and transmit, one must suppose, those epidemic diseases which exist among the natives of Turkestan (leprosy, Sart disease (a skin disease), dracontiasis, 727 goiter). In general /391/ our military administration in Turkestan has never billeted army detachments in the native towns and villages, first, because of the poor construction of the [60] houses, and secondly because of the aloofness of the population, who have not yet mixed at all with the conquerors, and who, according to their religious law, almost never permit strangers to enter their dwellings.

727 The Russians, in cases of necessity, 712 occupy only such native dwellings as those which are confiscated and can be made suitable for European habitation. In most cases they have occupied the homes of former rulers or begs who have fled, and whose property consequently has been turned over to the treasury.

712 These dwellings have been adapted either as barracks or as military hospitals. The adaptation has consisted of putting in large windows, installing ventilation, and so on. The Russians who occupied Tashkent built barracks for the army in the native manner, i.e., with the framework type of construction. But they soon discarded this system and began to build both the military buildings and the living quarters of unfired clay, laid in a regular manner.

[Vernyy]

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132 of the Alatau peaks, which are always covered with snow.

[164] The sudden change of temperature during the day causes intermittent fevers, which also constitutes the main sickness in Vernyy. Diarrhea is added to this in the summer, resulting from eating too much ripe and moderately unripe fruit.

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344 /419/ The lack of endorsement of measures to keep the air and water pure also has a bad effect on the health of the residents from time to time. Every kind of filth and impurity is left uncovered, either in the courtyards or in the streets, or they throw it into the water, so that both the air and the water are poisoned. The Kalmyks play a particularly active part in this. They are known for their unusual slovenliness, and are settled both in the town and on the outskirts along the Almatinka river.

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132 The prevailing winds are the northwest, from Lake Balkhash, and the east wind, which blows in the spring. The former carries with it the sand, picked up from the dry and sandy Bet Pak Dala steppe and brings rain clouds.

Apples ripen at the beginning of August in Vernyy and apricots in the second half of June, while rye and wheat ripen in July.

The mean temperature of Vernyy, as determined by Golubev in 1861 is 7° centigrade. The city of Marseilles, which is situated on almost the same latitude as Vernyy, has a median annual temperature of 14.1° centigrade so that plums, peaches and tomatoes will grow there, but not at Vernyy. Yet vineyards grow here with some success.

361 soap, mirrors, wooden combs, dirty tobacco,
443 needles, handfuls of two Russian candies, etc.
These wares are gathered up at night and spread
out again in the morning. 3) Hawking, carried
about in baskets or simply in the hands. To
this category belongs the sale of eggs, fruit,
birds, etc.

There are practically no proper goods in
Kuldja now. Up until 1866 one could find Chi-
nese silk textiles, porcelain articles, and
precious stones here. Now decent textiles and
porcelain have gradually become an archeological
rarity and are much more expensive.

After our occupation of Kuldja a special
article of trade were the Chinese "burkhans"
(small copper or cast iron representations of
gods). But even the burkhans have all been sold.

361 This town, which is dirty and unattractive
364 from the outside, appears even filthier inside,
that is, in the courtyards and the houses. The
courtyards are filled with every sort of refuse,
and in the houses the dirt and disorder is be-
yond imagination. Even the lodgings of the rich
and those who are comfortably well off suffer
from the absence of light, ventilation and clean-
liness. In addition the Chinese houses are dis-
tinguished by some sort of a special sharp odor,
peculiar to them.

/433/ Of the public buildings in Kuldja,
in addition to the two mosques, mentioned above,
the Chinese temple of idols is worthy of mention.
The entrance to the temple leads through several
dirty courts. In the front court in a dark hovel
is the school where the children gather to study

2 [See category 116, p. 151 - Analyst]